

Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality!

S. C. MERRICK, Editor.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1862.

A Slander Refuted.

It is high time that people should stop repeating that stale and atrocious falsehood that any considerable portion of the American people desire the establishment of social and civil equality between the African and the white race. Such an equality would be just as repugnant to Northern as to Southern people. It never has found an advocate save in a small fraction of the Northern people. As evidence of the true feeling of the mass of the Republicans even (who do not constitute a majority of the North,) on this point, we quote from the late speech of that ardent Republican, Senator Doolittle, of Iowa:

Now, sir, I know that communities of free negroes are not a very desirable population anywhere. I may be mistaken in my view of this subject, but I do not believe that the races ever can live together in harmony and with mutual advantage to each other; and, hostile as every feeling and sentiment of my nature is to a system of human bondage, I am by no means sure, while the races do continue together, that it is not better for them both to continue together in the relation of master and slave.

No rebel or neutral paper in Nashville will ever dare to publish this declaration. They lack the honesty to do it.

We next quote from a recent speech of another very able and eminent Republican, Senator Browning, of Illinois:

That we can do them (the negroes) a substantial good only by a separation of the races, I entertain no doubt. Just as long as they remain among us they are free negroes; they are nothing else; they are a poor, degraded set, and I am afraid always will be. I should like to see them making moral and intellectual progress in our midst, but I do not expect to see it. I doubt whether there ever has been from the foundation of the Government one solitary instance of an individual of the negro race being admitted to all the privileges and immunities of a free man in the United States of America. There are many negroes whose intellectual and moral worth far transcends that of the white men around them, and yet they do not take a position in society that is accorded unhesitatingly to the white man who is in no respect their equal. It is because, I apprehend, of the repugnance of the races that the Almighty has implanted in our bosoms, and the strong instincts which we cannot eradicate. When you come to propose that higher and better test of a catholic and universal philanthropy, the admission of the negro to social equality and to family alliance, it is a test that reduces all our sympathies and all our philanthropy to dross and ashes. It is a test that none of us can bring ourselves to. It is a sentiment too sublime for our attainment that admits them to the full brotherhood of the race, and take them into the bosoms of our families.

The Indianapolis Sentinel says:

The property owners of the South are not in arms, and the confiscation of the goods and lands of all the active rebels in service would probably not amount to so large a sum as the twentieth part of what some imagine the available property of the rebellion.

But we know that among the most mischievous and industrious of all the rebels are those very men of wealth who have "staid at home and taken no part in the war," as they will tell you whenever a Union army comes around, but have attended neighborhood meetings held for the purpose of raising rebel companies, and there subscribed thousands of dollars, horses, guns, blankets, saddles, provisions, wagons, &c. &c. The stay-at-home rebels, the wealthy men have goaded on the poor and young and reckless to go into the army, and have furnished them with the sinews of war. And now when these old traitors begin to see that the loyal party are about to crush out the rebellion they whine out pitifully that "they never took sides in this war!" We hope all such men will be made to contribute more abundantly to repair the mischief they have done, than they have spent in doing it. It is right, it is just, it is proper. Why should the assassin be punished and the man who hired him to commit the deed go unscathed?

MORE LETTERS.—THE CAVEN OF DARKNESS EXPOSED TO THE PEOPLE.—We have a large number of letters from R. McKee, Geo. N. Sanders, and many other eminent gentlemen in this and other States, which will communicate to the people when published some invaluable knowledge of the mode in which the rebel leaders made catpaws of them. We will print them from time to time in our columns. It is time the people should be informed of these deeds of darkness.

A Louisville Spy.

Researches in the State archives are revealing some facts and letters which will place various distinguished gentlemen in different States in an unenviable light. We have now before us a letter signed "Y," dated Louisville, Ky., July 4, 1861, and addressed to Gen. S. R. Anderson, at Nashville. The writer intended to remain incognito, but unluckily the Secretary of State endorsed on the letter R. McKee, at that time editor of the notorious Louisville Courier. Mr. McKee appears to have acted as a regular correspondent and spy for the rebels in Nashville. He says:

"There are, I am informed, one hundred and thirteen fugitive and passing cars and eight or nine locomotives at the depot at this end of the L. & N. R. R. It is probable that this train is an unusual number, that the stock of the road is being concentrated here as far as possible in possession of the Lincoln forces, and should they be called here, as is probable, to enforce the order forbidding shipments on the road. It appears to me that the Guthrie is playing into the hands of the Administration in every manner possible. Matters seem to be approaching a crisis. It is impossible to say what a day may bring forth. Respectfully, Y."

There is also another letter from McKee, giving items which he and his friends had succeeded in pumping out of Federal officers and Union men relative to the military movements of the Federal Government. During the time Mr. McKee was writing these very letters he professed, through the Louisville Courier, which he was editing, to entertain the profoundest regard for the wishes and welfare of Kentucky. He was not only a rebel, but a hypocrite and a spy. We believe that he is still going at large in Louisville.

A Privileged Order.

"When a priest," once said a celebrated Bishop, "commits an offense the people should cast down their eyes and keep profound silence." That is exactly what the big rebels say to the little rebels and to the law and order men. They claim the privilege of doing things which they would hang any one else but their own aristocratic clans for doing. They banish men, they threaten them "with a short shift and a long rope," with "cold steel and bullets," with confiscation and disgrace for not endorsing their deeds of treason. It is all very proper for them to do so, for they are the privileged Order, the oligarchy, the aristocracy. But let the law raise its hand against a rebel and a mad howl of rage and persecution alarms the land. Oh no, it will never do to punish elegant gentlemen like Davis, and his clan, the sweet-scented gentry must go scot free. The people must not be suffered to stare boldly at the shame and disgrace of aristocracy. They must "cast down their eyes and maintain a profound silence." What business have vulgar mudsills in looking at the crimes of the lords of the Confederacy?

Treachery of the Southern Rebel Leaders—Yancey Unmasked.

A late telegraphic dispatch in the Paris papers from England discloses the infamous treachery of the Southern Commissioners who were sent to Europe to obtain the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. These men YANCEY, ROST and MANN, have been guilty of attempting to sell out their constituents for the purpose of obtaining their own elevation to power. Read the dispatch:

PARIS, 2.—The Independence Belge asserts that "the Southern Commissioners have informed the English Government that in return for a recognition of the Southern Confederacy they will establish most absolute free trade for fifty years; abolish the external slave trade and emancipate all the blacks born after the recognition." These offers, however, will not determine Lord Palmerston to abandon his policy of neutrality.

What a stupendous piece of scoundrelism! The leaders promise that if they are made secure by the help of British soldiers, the slaves of the people may be turned loose if England prefers it. They are perfectly willing to ruin a confiding people, provided they can hold the reins of government. When will our people open their eyes to the true designs of the rebel oligarchy? They are the deadly enemies of popular government, and will do anything to aggrandize themselves.

The motto of the rebel leaders is emphatically "rule or ruin." They will have power or else they will destroy all their followers, with the women and children. R. E. THOMPSON, rebel candidate for Congress in Sept. 1861, said in the Union and American, that "rather than see Tennessee stay in the Union, he would see the Omnipotent wave the hand of desolation and utter war over our happy land and sink it beneath lakes of devouring flame." What a devil!

ASTONISHING DISCLOSURE!—Letter from Jeff. Davis!

THE PEOPLE OF TENNESSEE SOLD LIKE SHEEP IN THE SHAMBLER BY THEIR AUTHORITIES!

In looking over the documents placed in the office of the Secretary of this State, during the Spring and Summer of 1861, we find a letter from JEFFERSON DAVIS to Gen. SAM. R. ANDERSON, Major-General of the Militia of Tennessee, which proves beyond the shadow of a doubt that while the civil and military authorities of the State were pretending to submit the question of separation to the voice of the people, and to allow them to choose their own political position, they were and had been long previous, preparing to tie them hand and foot with the iron chains and fetters of military power! It was all understood between JEFF. DAVIS on the one hand, and Governor HARRIS, and Gen. S. R. ANDERSON on the other. While KING HARRIS and his clan were amusing the people by pretending to open the polls to allow them to vote for Union or for Separation, they were receiving arms, and had been for some time, from the arch-leader of the rebellion at Richmond. Look at the date of this letter, and of the vote which Tennessee cast after she was placed by GUSTAVUS A. HENRY, A. O. W. TOTTEN and WASHINGTON BARROW, in the military power of the rebel Confederacy. The vote was taken on the 8th of June, 1861, and this letter of DAVIS to Gen. ANDERSON was written on the 11th of June, 1861, or only three days after the vote was cast, and before the returns could have been known at Nashville! Then notice the statements and references of the letter:

"I had hoped, BEFORE THIS, to have been able to send you enough (arms) to meet your immediate wants."

He speaks elsewhere of arms "sent to Nashville for a special purpose."

Again he says:

"By this time the Governor may have received hundred (arms) which I authorized him to take."

Every one knows what this "special purpose" must have been. It was for the purpose of treason. It was for the purpose of overpowering any attempt which the people might make to uphold the Union. It was for the purpose of violence and rebellion. The letter shows conclusively that the work of preparing for bloodshed was busily attended to by the unprincipled rulers in whom Tennessee had reposed the preservation of the public peace, and the maintenance of law and order. But "this is a true and correct copy of the letter."

RICHMOND, VA., June 11, 1861

Gen. SAM. R. ANDERSON,

Dear Sir: I am glad to receive a letter from a well remembered and highly respected comrade in arms, and upon whom I have long since learned this country could rely.

If my ability equalled my will, Tennessee should have as many arms as her sons desired to bear. I had hoped BEFORE THIS, to have been able to send your immediate wants, and am still expecting to receive supplies, though the difficulty of getting them is greatly increased. Those to which you refer as being in hand and not injured, are some I think, sent to Nashville FOR A SPECIAL PURPOSE. By this time it may be that the Governor has received hundred, WHICH I AUTHORIZED HIM TO TAKE. Please confer with him and I will be content with the disposition you make. The condition of Kentucky is embarrassing enough. Were she with us, our power to rebel invasion and to maintain a long war would be greatly increased. Hoping for better things than to day promises,

I am, as ever, faithfully,
Your friend,
JEFF. DAVIS.

What further comment need we make on this letter? It speaks out, in thunder tones, its own infamy and the infamy of the oligarchs who were engaged in the great plot of destroying the liberties of Tennessee. It stamps DAVIS and HARRIS, and HENRY, and their associates as the foes of democracy, and base traitors to the people who had entrusted to them their dearest interests. It adds another link to the already long chain of evidence which has been put on record, that this infernal rebellion is the work of disappointed politicians, determined to hold on to the power from which they had been driven by the people, even at the cost and sacrifice of the liberties of the people, and of that Government which they had established.

But that portion which relates to our sister State Kentucky, we commend especially to the earnest consideration of her people. Davis is "embarrassed by the position of Kentucky," and if she were only in the rebellion, the power of the Cotton Confederacy to maintain a "LONG WAR" would be greatly increased! Kentucky, Kentucky, so dear to our heart

of hearts by the tenderest and most precious ties of nature! Look at the fatal cup brewed for your lips and the deadly banquet to which you are invited! They are filled with a venom more swift in its workings than the fang of the viper, or the poison of the asp. Ah your stand as a loyal member of the Union was highly "embarrassing" to the cotton lords, and they were determined to drag you out of the Union into their rebellion. In the language of the Memphis Avalanche they were "resolved to have your territory at whatever cost of blood and treasure. The people are not a necessity, but the territory is!" You were to be forced into the rebellion, your fields were to be overrun with the troops of Davis, and then you were to be devastated by a long and bloody war. Yes, Davis exulted in the thought that if you were with him that he could maintain a protracted war within your boundaries and exhibit to the world on your hills and valleys a frightful drama of fire and carnage and desolation. When we look minutely into this array of evidence we are amazed and confounded at the cold blooded and atrocious ambition of the leaders of this rebellion, who seem to have fathomed the lowest depths of ingratitude, hypocrisy, treachery, and despotism.

Rebel Prisoners.

A friend of the prisoners taken at Fort Donelson, and now at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill., who has just returned from said Camp, informs us, that they are generally willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government in good faith. They acknowledge that they were deceived by political demagogues, that they now see their error and many of them say that the United States Government treats them better as prisoners of war than the so called Confederacy did as soldiers.

Our friend spent several days with them, dining with them in the barracks, and informs us that they are abundantly supplied with good substantial diet. Our friend is so well satisfied with their loyalty, i. e., those from Middle Tennessee, with whom he is personally acquainted, that he is of the opinion that their release and influence at home would do more towards restoring a true, loyal sentiment than a large armed force. We are positive in stating our belief that the Federal Government has no malice, no revenge to gratify. It seeks nothing but the establishment of the Union and of the Constitution, and of the uniform enforcement of the laws over the nation. And if any soldier in the rebel army will candidly and in good faith place himself in the ranks of the loyal party, we will welcome him with open arms. It is to all loyal men a matter of deep regret that so many of their fellow citizens have gone astray, and they will hail their return to loyalty with joy. We have fought the rebels not because we loved them less but because "we loved our country more." But we are compelled to add, that Jeff. Davis' proclamation releasing all returned rebel prisoners from their parole of honor, or from any oath of allegiance they may have taken, may place serious difficulties in the way of the future release of prisoners.

The "sober second thought" of the masses who have been deluded into the rebellion, will find food for digestion in the reminiscences of the reign of terror in this city, which we have been republishing for several days. In times of great excitement, when depression and fear on the one hand, and vindictiveness and ferocity on the other, whirl the judgment and reason of the populace down their resistless current, the most atrocious things may be said and done, almost without notice, which at other times would chill the very soul. It is well to remind people that the mischief-breeders of this city and State sought to accomplish; how mad and blind with rage they were. "Is it possible that these things were done and said among us, and the actors still go unpunished?" Ah, these old documents are ugly things! Some of the rebels doubtless feel like Nero, as he cried when he signed his first death-warrant, "Would to Jupiter I had never learned to write!"

We are told that a very fierce rebel old maid abuses the Union as an indecent sheet, because in reading our comments in regard to the celebrated threat of a "long rope and a short shift," she made it read a "a long hope and a short shift." We suspect that the latter version suits the old virgin's case precisely.

The Persecuted Hebrews.

If we are to believe the rebels in Nashville, they are awfully shocked at the severity of the Government. They are the most persecuted set of people who ever lived. They are trampled on and tyrannized over by these terribly despotic Union men. They never persecuted people. They always condemned violence, banishment, confiscation, and imprisonment. If such things were ever done to some poor, friendless Union devil why they were exceedingly sorry for it.

Now just let us refresh the memories of these much abused rebels. Let them read what their great organ, that infamous "Bloodhound" sheet, the Union and American, said to the faithful Union men of Tennessee during the dark night of rebellion and treason which overshadowed our State, like the pall of death. Amid the yelpings and howlings of that sheet for "a short shift and a long rope," for "cold steel and bullets," for all who dared, like Johnson, Maynard and Etheridge, to lift their voices in defence of the "best government in the world"—amid all this whirlwind of madness and malice, Jeff. Davis issued his proclamation against "all who acknowledged the authority of the United States," and warned them to leave the Confederacy in a specified time. What said the organ of Tennessee rebellion, the newspaper which had been the fomentor of our troubles, the grand mischief-maker and strife-monger in the city of Nashville? Did it remonstrate? Did it condemn the severity of the proclamation of the rebel President, or of the act of the rebel Congress which occasioned it? Oh no! It clapped its hands and shouted in ecstasy at the awful prospect of families flying in horror from the land where patriotism had been proclaimed a crime not to be tolerated. It facetiously styles the limit specified as the "Last day of grace." Here is its article. Read it and blush for the sake of humanity. It appeared on the 24th of September, 1861:

"The Last Day of Grace."

"The period allowed by the President of the Confederate States, for the removal of alien enemies, in his Proclamation of August 14th, expired yesterday. All persons adhering to the Government of the United States, and acknowledging the authority of the same, and not being citizens of the Confederate States, as defined by the President, in his proclamation, to banish enemies, and were warned to leave within forty days. The warning was sufficient. If there are any persons of this description now remaining they will be seized and dealt with under the provisions of the act of Congress. The following are the trustees, appointed to the proclamation, for the government of Attorneys, Marshals, and other officers of the Confederate States:—Sept. 24, 1861.

"RESOLUTIONS RESPECTING ALIEN ENEMIES."

"The following regulations are hereby established respecting alien enemies, under the provisions of an act approved 8th August, 1861, entitled 'An act respecting alien enemies.'"

"1. Immediately after the expiration of term of forty days from the date of the foregoing proclamation, it shall be the duty of the several District Attorneys, Marshals and other officers of the Confederate States, to make complaint against any alien and alien enemies coming within the purview of the act above said, to the end that the several Courts of the Confederate States, and of each State having jurisdiction, may order the removal of such alien or alien enemies beyond the territory of the Confederate States, or their restraint and confinement, according to the terms of said law.

"2. The Marshals of the Confederate States are hereby directed to apprehend all alien enemies against whom complaints may be made under said law, and to hold them in strict custody until the final order of the court, making special care that such alien obtain no information that could possibly be made useful to the enemy."

General Buell to his Division.

General BUELL has issued the following complimentary order to the troops of his command. It will be observed that the date is "Field of Shiloh," and not Pittsburg Landing. Our reverse on Sunday occurred at the Landing, but our victory on Monday was achieved at Shiloh:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
FIELD OF SHILOH, TENN., April 18, 1862.
GENERAL ORDER, No. 6.

The General congratulates his army on the superlative honor won yesterday by a portion of it on the hot field of Shiloh, near Pittsburg Landing. The anxiety and zeal with which they crossed forward to meet the foe, the valor of their commanders of a sister army, imperilled by the attack of an overwhelming force, the gallantry with which they assailed the enemy, and the persevering courage with which they maintained an obstinate conflict against superior numbers, from six o'clock in the morning until evening, when the enemy was driven from the field, are incidents which point to a great service nobly performed.

The General reminds his troops again that such results are not obtained by individual prowess alone, but that organization and careful training are essential to the efficiency of every army; and that the success which has given them a brilliant page in history, is greatly due to the co-operation with which they have seconded the labors of their division, brigade, and regimental commanders, who first disciplined them in camp, and then led them judiciously and gallantly in battle.

By command of Major-General Buell,
JAMES B. FRY,
A. A. G. Chief of Staff.

New Advertisements.

Notice.

An election will be held at the office of the Commercial Insurance Company, at their office, in Nashville, on Monday, the 5th day of May next, for the purpose of electing eleven Directors for the ensuing twelve months.

JAMES WALKER, Secy.
Nashville, 15th April, 1862.

Ordnance Depot,
DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO.
PUBLIC SQUARE.
WILL be sold at public auction, for cash, in United States Treasury Notes or specie, at the residence of F. M. Brown, in Nashville, Tenn., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, April 24, 1862, from 500 to 250 tons of pig iron. Bids to be made in lots of 100 tons.

Y. M. TANNATT,
Treasurer and Ordnance Officer.

April 19th, 1862.

\$10 Reward.
STRAYED or stolen, from my premises, in McGavock Addition, on Wednesday, the 11th of April, 1862, a mare mare, has the initials in the right shoulder. I will give the above reward for the delivery of said mare to me.

april 24
MICK KAPPHAN.

FOR RENT.
THE undersigned will rent his dwelling house, on Capital View, with a few acres of land, if desired, near the Hyde's Ferry Turnpike road, about three miles from Nashville, if applied for, under 20th.

THOS. G. JAMES
April 17-18

CHINA,
GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ALSO,
JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale, Low for Cash,
BY H. CAMPBELL,

No. 74 Public Square.

Hams, Shoulders, Dry Beef, Bologna Sausages, Cornish, Mackerel in brine, 15 lb. and kits, Whitefish, Lean Lard in kegs, Oysters, Oranges, Cigars, Crackers, Cakes, Cattle milk, Axes, Spades, Shovels, Buckets, Sardines, Pigs Feet, Potatoes, Vinegar, Wrapping Paper, Ground Spice, Buns, Pine Candles, Red cord, Plough Lines, Matches, Clothes Pins, Wash Tubs, Market Baskets, 100 boxes Starch, Smoking Tobacco, Pepper, Coffee, Butter, Herring, Cranberries, Nails, assorted sizes, Clover Seed, Coal Oil, Lard Oil, Brooms, Washboards, Sugar Oil Lamps and Chimneys, Best Flour, Flour, Coffee, Sugar, Tea, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes.

And China, Glass, and Queensware, wholesale and retail.

Call soon, if you want
BARGAINS.

H. CAMPBELL.
April 17-20

PARSON BROWNLOW'S
BOOK.

THE MANUSCRIPT IS NEARLY COMPLETED and will be put to press forthwith.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED.
To canvass every State, County, City, Town, and Hamlet in the West, together with Kentucky and Tennessee, for the sale of this

WONDERFUL BOOK.

It will be as profitable to introduce, and you can realize a handsome profit by engaging in the sale of it.

Send for Circulars, giving description of the work, price, &c. Address

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HEADQUARTERS FOR
MILITARY GOODS!

H. G. HAMLIN, JR.,

No. 61 FIFTH STREET, CINCINNATI, OHIO,
and No. 49 Cherry Street, (near Adams Express Company) Nashville, Tenn., has now a full assortment of

Silk and Worsted Sashes,
COMMON AND FINE GOLD EMBROIDERED PARASOLS, from \$1.25 to \$15 per pair.

SWORDES—All qualities and prices, regulation and fancy, fully sword knots, daggers, spears, pike-belts, hats and caps, &c., &c., all at bottom prices.

Military uniforms invited to call and examine for themselves.

Public Sale.
WILL be sold, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, in U. S. Treasury Notes or specie, at the residence of F. M. Brown, in Nashville, Tenn., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, April 24, 1862, from 500 to 250 tons of pig iron. Bids to be made in lots of 100 tons.

Y. M. TANNATT,
Treasurer and Ordnance Officer.

April 19th, 1862.

Proposals for Fresh Beef.
Office of U. S. Quartermaster at Nashville, Tenn., April 16, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received, at this office, until 12 o'clock, M., on WEDNESDAY, April 24, 1862, for furnishing FRESH BEEF to the U. S. Troops, serving in the "District of Ohio," for two months, commencing May 1st, and ending June 30th, 1862.